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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

The fires in Yellowstone are giving ecologists a rare chance to study the effects of large-scale burning on a forest's ecosystem. Page A4

Only a small number of black faculty members at white institutions in nine Southern states have been given tenure, a study says. Page A13

When more than 260 higher-education officials signed up to attend a conference on pension issues, its organizers realized how critical their topic was. Page A13

University systems may be able to limit tuition increases by closely examining the costs of non-academic programs, a report says. Page A31

The study of philanthropy must overcome decades of intellectual prejudice and neglect if the field is to flourish, scholars say. Page A34

Colleges of veterinary medicine say the field is long overdue for major changes and that this will be their year of reform. Page A39.

Private athletic associations that administer sports programs at many public universities are coming under scrutiny. Page A41

As the world's athletes converged on Seoul, the U.S. Olympic team was accompanied by a delegation of sports psychologists. Page A41

Education is a target, and a casualty, of a brutal war that has been raging across Mozambique for several years. Page A44.

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Use of Fetal Tissue in Research Projects Is Left in Limbo

Mired in clash on abortion ethics; mixed signals from Reagan

By DAVID L. WHEELER

WASHINGTON

Debate about the ethics of abortion left in limbo last week the use of fetal tissue in transplantation research—described by some scientists as one of the most promising areas in medicine. White House officials gave mixed signals about whether or not President Reagan would ban such research, and an advisory panel to the National Institutes of Health discussed what restrictions it might recommend.

Regardless of what decisions are made, the issue will not be settled permanently. The next President could reverse any executive order on the subject, and the N.I.H. panel is strictly advisory.

21-Member Panel Hears Testimony

On one side of the controversy, arguing for a ban on the research, are those who say abortion is murder and transplantation of fetal tissue involves complicity in a crime. Opposing the ban are physicians and other researchers who say that, regardless of their personal beliefs about abortion, transplants of fetal tissue have the potential to help those with crippling, incurable diseases, such as Parkinson's disease. The physicians say they are ethically bound to try treatments with fetal tissue as soon as research with animals indicates the treatments are ready for human use.

A 21-member N.I.H. panel heard testimony from a variety of experts for two days last week as it prepared to draft a report on the use of fetal tissue in transplantation research. The report was requested by Assistant Secretary for Health Robert E. Windom, who in March halted all N.I.H.-supported research using tissue

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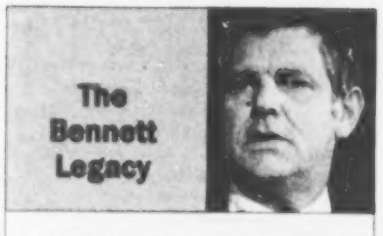


- Education Secretary William J. Bennett has transformed his post into one of the most prominent in the Cabinet, but he leaves his position this week to decidedly mixed reviews. Story, interview, and chronology begin on Page A24.
- With funds from major conservative foundations, Mr. Bennett and Allan Bloom, author of *The Closing of the American Mind*, will form a public-policy center in Washington and a summer institute for undergraduates. A26.

Nominee Distances Himself from Bennett at Senate Hearing

WASHINGTON

As Education Secretary William J. Bennett was preparing to leave office last week, President Reagan's choice to succeed him, Lauro F. Cavazos, was receiving praise from lawmakers on Capitol Hill for outlining a vastly different philosophy and style from those of his controversial predecessor.

Instead of the acrimony and theatrics that have characterized Mr. Bennett's dealings with Congress, Mr. Cavazos, the president of Texas Tech University, sailed through the Senate hearing on his confirmation. The Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee voted last week to confirm Mr. Cavazos and the full Senate is expected to consider the nomination soon.

In his testimony before the Senate panel,

Continued on Page A26

Endowment Chief Faults Teaching of Humanities

It's politicized, overly specialized at many colleges, report charges

By BEVERLY T. WATKINS

WASHINGTON

The teaching of the humanities on many college campuses has become overly specialized and intensely politicized, the chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities charges.

In "Humanities in America: A Report to the President, the Congress, and the American People" the chairman, Lynne V. Cheney, criticizes colleges and universities for maintaining a reward system that values research over teaching and produces overspecialized humanities scholars who find it difficult to communicate with the general public.

Ms. Cheney says in the 62-page report that many university-based humanities scholars "have written of disarray and isolation, of rupture and distrust. They have written of a lost sense of meaning in academic humanities.

"And they have made these observations, paradoxically enough, at the same time that people outside the academy are increasingly turning to literary, historical, and philosophical study, are increasingly finding in the 'good arts' a source of enrichment for themselves and their society."

The text of Lynne V. Cheney's report on the health of the humanities in the United States begins on Page 17.

Ms. Cheney argues that on many college campuses, historical, literary, and other humanities texts are viewed as though they are primarily political documents. She says: "Truth and beauty and excellence are regarded as irrelevant; questions of in-

Continued on Page A16

1987-88 Student Aid, Fueled by Borrowing, Reaches Record $24.5-Billion; New Rules Will Bar U.S. Funds to Colleges With High Loan-Default Rates

Student Aid

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

WASHINGTON

Financial aid to college students soared to a record $24.5-billion last year, largely because of a surge in borrowing, according to a study released last week by the College Board.

In a comprehensive analysis of financial aid in the 1980's, the board also reported that 1987-88 was the first year in which aid surpassed its 1980-81 level when adjusted for inflation.

Over all, undergraduate and graduate students last year shared nearly $12.4-billion in loans, $11.5-billion in grants, and $665-million in work-study earnings.

The federal government supplied 75 per cent of the aid, institutions accounted for 19 per cent, and the states, 6 per cent. Taken together, aid from all sources rose 14.5 per cent from 1986-87 to 1987-88, for the largest one-year gain in the 1980's.

103-Pct. Rise at Private Universities

Even though financial aid increased some 42 per cent over the last eight years, the board said that paying for college had become increasingly difficult for the average family because student aid and personal income had not risen as steeply as college costs. From 1980-81 to 1987-88, average increases in tuition, fees, and room and board ranged from a low of 60 per cent at two-year public colleges to a high of 103 per cent at private universities. In the same

Continued on Page A40

Default Rates

By ROBIN WILSON

WASHINGTON

Education Secretary William J. Bennett last week issued rules that would cut off federal student aid to colleges and trade schools where more than 20 per cent of the former students failed to repay their loans.

Under the rules outlined by the Secretary, such institutions would have two and a half years to reduce the default rates before the department would move to eliminate aid to their students.

According to the most recent data compiled by the department, 30 per cent of the 7,295 postsecondary institutions in the country have default rates that exceed 20

Continued on Page A30

MARGINALIA

From the minutes of a meeting of the Administrative and Professional Senate at Florida International University:

"Special Events Committee: A rooster circulated for a Hospitality Luncheon at Broward Campus."

Cock a doodle doo!

■

As a protest against memoranda bearing the legend "From the Desk of . . . ," the chairman of the department of languages at the College of Charleston heads *his* memos "From the Mighty Pen of Michael S. Pincus."

■

Headline in the Charlotte *Observer*:

ELSEWHERE N.C. TEACHERS INCREASINGLY FROM

"Typesetters, too," a reader in North Carolina notes.

■

From a prospectus for the Writer's Program in the extension division of the University of California at Irvine:

"Everyone has their own reasons for wanting to reveal the contents of their heart, their mind and their imagination on a piece of paper."

They does, does they?

■

The Irvine people, of course, were trying to avoid the sexism of "Everyone has *his* own reasons" and the awkwardness of "Everyone has *his or her* own reasons." If Eugene Wine of Miami-Dade Community College had his way, we would all solve the problem by saying "Everyone has e's own reasons."

"'e' is the common letter in 'he' and 'she,'" Mr. Wine writes us. "The greatest simplification then would be to use 'e' to denote 'he or she.' The possessive could then become 'e's,' replacing 'his or hers.' Expanding the trend toward case simplification in English which has allowed the second-person pronoun 'you' to be used as both a subject and an object, 'e' could be allowed to do the same thing and replace 'him or her.'

"Favoring this trend would be the fact that the first and second-person singular pronouns 'I' and 'you' have already been reduced to a single vowel sound—"

■

An elegant feature of "Managing Marketing for Results," a seminar at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, was, according to the program, a "Water-Served Lunch."

Made a splash, we bet.

■

A job bulletin from the Columbia University personnel office contains a listing for "Alumni Affars Officer." Sure enough, the notice says: "Some travel may be required." —C.G.

In Brief

FBI Disciplines 6 Over Campus Probes

William S. Sessions, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has disciplined SIX F.B.I. employees for their involvement in an investigation into the Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador, an organization with numerous campus chapters.

In testimony before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence last week, Mr. Sessions announced he had suspended three employees and censured another three for mishandling the probe.

The investigation took place from 1983 to 1985 and involved the surveillance of students and faculty members on at least 18 college and university campuses, among other places (*The Chronicle*, February 10). The investigation, which Mr. Sessions called unnecessarily broad, turned up no substantial link between CISPES and international terrorism.

To prevent future mishandling of similar investigations, Mr. Sessions said he would require all such action to be approved at a higher level.

Michael Ratner, legal director for the Center for Constitutional Rights, the lawyers' group working with CISPES, called the punishment imposed on the F.B.I. employees grossly insufficient.

Judge Calls for Trial Over M.L. King's Papers

A Massachusetts judge has ruled that Coretta Scott King has a right to claim ownership of some 83,000 of her late husband's papers now held by Boston University. The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., received a doctorate of divinity from the university.

Suffolk Superior Court Judge John L. Murphy, Jr., also ruled that the case must go to trial to determine, among other things, if the fact that Mrs. King waited 23 years to claim the papers bars their recovery.

Judge Murphy rejected a countersuit brought by Boston University claiming ownership of all of the King papers, including some 100,000 held by the Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Nonviolent Social Change in Atlanta.

Clerical Workers Strike at 2 Universities

Clerical workers at Michigan State University and the University of New Haven have gone on strike.

Faculty members at the C. W. Post campus of Long Island University, meanwhile, have decided not to walk out while contract negotiations continue. They voted to reject a contract offer earlier this month.

A spokesman for the 360-member union at C. W. Post said faculty members were asking for an across-the-board salary increase of between $2,000 and $3,000. The median salary at C. W. Post is $36,500.

The 105 clerical workers at the University of New Haven, who are members of the local chapter of the Service Employees International Union, are seeking higher salaries.

At Michigan State, the 2,400-member clerical and technical workers union has demanded that the university honor a five-year-old agreement that, according to a union official, promised the negotiation of wages on the basis of a labor-market study showing the workers to be underpaid.

A University of New Haven spokeswoman said classes were continuing despite the strike. Classes at Michigan State were scheduled to begin this week.

At New York University, 1,600 clerical workers remained on strike, as did faculty members and clerical workers at Wayne State University.

Rancher Gets $7-Million in Suit Over U. of Cal. Study

OAKLAND, CAL.

A jury has awarded $7-million to a rancher in his lawsuit against the University of California and three of its professors over a report that held him responsible for the death of his cattle and absolved government veterinarians who had sprayed the animals with a chemical.

'A Chilling Effect'

The libel ruling against the university was described by lawyers for both sides in the suit as the first of its kind in California involving an academic report released publicly by a college or university.

John F. Lundberg, managing general counsel for the university, said the jury decision could "have a chilling effect on the research and expert opinion we expect of university professors." A motion for a new trial will be filed; if that is denied, the case will be appealed, he said.

The suit was filed in Alameda County Superior Court after 500 cattle owned by the rancher, George Neary, died in 1979 after being sprayed with the pesticide toxaphene by the California Department of Food and Agriculture. It was afraid the herd was infested with mites.

A report on the incident was prepared by three veterinarians from the university's Davis campus, who concluded that the deaths had resulted from improper care and feeding of the animals and not from the spraying. The university said the report had been released publicly at the request of the news media and over Mr. Neary's objections.

In his suit, Mr. Neary contended that the report contained false statements to protect government officials, that it damaged his reputation, and that it should not have been made public.

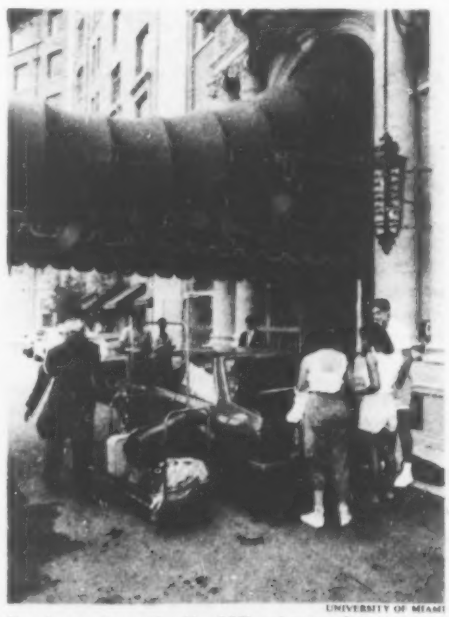
In the trial, Mr. Neary was required, as a "public figure," to prove that the report was false and that it had been made with the knowledge it was false or with reckless disregard for the truth.

Donna M. Veneruso, one of the university's lawyers, said the evidence "was virtually incontrovertible that the pesticide had nothing to so with the deaths" but "urban juries tend to blame chemicals when things happen."

Mr. Neary also is suing the government veterinarians who sprayed his cattle. They in turn are suing him for libel for statements he made on a television program.

—JACK McCURDY

Freshmen Squeezed Out of Dorms Are Put Up in Hotels



UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI

Freshmen from the U. of Miami move into the Biltmore Hotel, where they will stay until rooms become available on campus.

Hundreds of freshmen and transfer students at institutions across the country are living the good life with housekeeping services, color televisions, Jacuzzis, and pools. But it's only temporary.

Until more dormitory rooms become available, their colleges are putting them up in hotels at no greater cost to them than dormitory space.

The University of Miami leased rooms for 160 students at the luxurious Biltmore Hotel, where a double room regularly goes for $105 to $135 a night, as well as rooms for 200 at a local Holiday Inn for the entire semester. Boston University found rooms for 460 students at a Howard Johnson's and the four-star Sheraton Boston.

It is common practice for colleges to promise housing to more freshmen than they will have space for at the start of the academic year. Freshmen then move into the dormitories when the college determines how many students ended up not enrolling and how many rooms are available. Most colleges choose to convert lounge and recreation areas into bedrooms and triple up doubles rather than pay hotel costs. Part of the crunch this year, housing officials say, is the result of increases in the number of students who chose to live on campus.

During their semester-long stay at the Holiday Inn, Miami students are not getting all the hotel's regular amenities. Christopher B. Dudley, a university spokesman, says: "I don't think there are any mints being put on pillows—no turn-down service."

—ELIZABETH GREENE

Yale Fined in Disposal of Radioactive Waste

Yale University has paid a fine of $1,125 to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for improperly disposing of low-level radioactive wastes on two occasions last spring.

The materials, which the commission said posed no health threat, should have been specially handled with other radioactive substances, but were inadvertently discarded with regular trash, a Yale spokeswoman said. The university notified the commission of the error, she said.

The spokeswoman said the university's radiation-safety committee was reviewing procedures related to the receipt, storage, and disposal of radioactive materials at each campus laboratory.

Former Georgia Librarian Gets Jail Term in Thefts

A former librarian at the University of Georgia has been sentenced to 15 years in prison for the

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1987-88 Student Aid Reaches Record Total of $24.5-Billion

Continued from Page A1

period, disposable personal income per capita rose 55 per cent.

In what was the largest one-year increase in borrowing in the period covered by the study, loan volume in the major federal programs rose 24 per cent, from $9.1-billion in 1986-87 to $11.3-billion last year. Most of that growth occurred in Supplemental Loans for Students, a program that allows students to borrow up to $4,000 a year at market rates. Over the year, the number of s.l.s. borrowers jumped from 169,000 to 611,000, and loan volume grew from $462-million to nearly $1.8-billion.

The report said the borrowing surge was probably the result of more complicated application procedures for Stafford Student Loans (formerly Guaranteed Student Loans). In a change, Congress required all applicants for Stafford Loans last year to complete a need-analysis form. Because of that, students may have chosen to take out supplemental loans, which did not require a lengthy application. To slow the growth in supplemental loans, which offer students less-favorable terms than the subsidized Stafford Loans, Congress now requires s.l.s. applicants to apply first for Stafford Loans.

In other areas, the board found that scholarship aid had increased from 1986-87 to 1987-88, although more slowly than loans. The greatest growth occurred in institutional aid, which rose 12.5 per cent, to $4.6-billion. Spending on Pell Grants increased 8.6 per cent, to $3.7-billion, and state spending on grants rose 7.5 per cent, to $1.5-billion.

Proportion of Grants Falls

The proportion of student aid distributed in the form of grants continued to decline in 1987-88. Last year grants accounted for 47 per cent of all aid, compared with 56 per cent in 1980-81 and 80 per cent in the mid-1970's. The source of grant aid also shifted in the 1980's, the report said. Last year the federal government supplied about half of all grant money, down from two-thirds in 1980-81.

The share of Pell Grants going to students at proprietary schools continued to rise, according to the report. In 1986-87, the latest year for which detailed figures are available, trade-school students received 24.8 per cent of all Pell Grant money, up from 11.5 per cent in 1980-81. In the same period, the proportion of money going to students at public colleges dropped from 59.7 per cent to 54.4 per cent, while the proportion awarded to private-college students fell from 28.8 per cent to 20.8 per cent.

The figures compiled by the College Board cover both undergraduate and graduate students, since statistical records for many student-aid programs do not separate aid distributed to the two groups.

The report, *Trends in Student Aid: 1980 to 1988*, was written by Gwendolyn L. Lewis, senior policy analyst in the Washington office of the College Board. Copies are available for $6 each from College Board Publications, Department M05, Box 886, New York 10101-0886.

The report updates an earlier study, *Trends in Student Aid: 1963 to 1983*, which may be purchased for $8 from the above address.

—JEAN EVANGELAUF

FACT FILE: Trends in Student Aid, 1980-81 to 1987-88

Total amounts, in millions of dollars, not adjusted for inflation

Federally supported programs	Academic Years 1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87*	1987-88*	Per-cent change 1980-81 to 1987-88
Generally available aid									
Pell Grants	$2,387	$2,299	$2,418	$2,792	$3,033	$3,567	$3,443	$3,739	+ 56.6%
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	368	362	343	361	374	410	400	396	+ 7.7%
State Student Incentive Grants	77	77	74	60	76	76	73	76	- 1.3%
College Work Study	660	624	615	683	645	656	641	665	+ 0.7%
Perkins Loans	694	580	597	682	677	703	764	853	+ 23.0%
Income-Contingent Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	—
Stafford Student Loans	6,200	7,150	6,497	7,260	8,143	8,328	8,330	8,976	+ 44.8%
Supplemental Loans for Students	0	16	78	145	221	265	462	1,776	—
Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students	3	57	122	171	244	246	307	517	+ 17,133.3%
Subtotal	10,388	11,164	10,744	12,155	13,414	14,251	14,419	17,002	+ 63.7%
Specially directed aid									
Social Security	1,883	1,996	733	220	35	0	0	0	- 100.0%
Veterans	1,714	1,351	1,356	1,148	1,002	849	780	773	- 54.9%
Military	203	235	269	301	333	348	364	359	+ 76.7%
Other grants	125	109	89	65	64	68	64	72	- 42.1%
Other loans	62	109	216	263	327	372	315	234	+ 277.2%
Subtotal	3,988	3,799	2,662	1,996	1,760	1,635	1,524	1,440	- 63.9%
Total federal aid	14,376	14,963	13,406	14,151	15,174	15,887	15,943	18,442	+ 28.3%
State grant programs	801	921	1,006	1,106	1,222	1,311	1,432	1,540	+ 92.3%
Institutionally awarded aid	2,060	2,247	2,507	2,881	3,221	3,674	4,056	4,565	+ 121.6%
Total federal, state, and institutional aid	$17,237	$18,130	$16,918	$18,137	$19,616	$20,871	$21,431	$24,547	+ 42.4%

Total amounts, in millions of constant 1982 dollars

Federally supported programs	Academic Years 1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87*	1987-88*	Per-cent change 1980-81 to 1987-88
Generally available aid									
Pell Grants	$2,660	$2,358	$2,377	$2,648	$2,768	$3,163	$2,986	$3,116	+ 17.1%
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	410	371	337	342	341	364	347	330	- 19.5%
State Student Incentive Grants	86	79	72	57	69	67	63	63	- 26.2%
College Work Study	736	640	604	648	589	582	556	554	- 24.7%
Perkins Loans	773	595	587	647	618	623	663	711	- 8.0%
Income-Contingent Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—
Stafford Student Loans	6,910	7,332	6,387	6,884	7,431	7,385	7,226	7,481	+ 8.3%
Supplemental Loans for Students	0	16	77	137	201	235	401	1,480	—
Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students	3	58	120	162	223	218	266	431	+ 14,266.7%
Subtotal	11,577	11,449	10,561	11,525	12,241	12,638	12,507	14,171	+ 22.4%
Specially directed aid									
Social Security	2,099	2,047	721	209	32	0	0	0	- 100.0%
Veterans	1,911	1,385	1,333	1,088	915	753	677	645	- 66.3%
Military	227	241	265	285	304	307	316	299	+ 32.1%
Other grants	140	112	87	62	58	60	56	60	- 55.2%
Other loans	69	111	212	250	298	330	273	195	+ 182.0%
Subtotal	4,445	3,896	2,617	1,893	1,606	1,450	1,322	1,200	- 73.0%
Total federal aid	16,022	15,345	13,178	13,417	13,847	14,088	13,829	15,370	- 4.1%
State grant programs	893	945	989	1,049	1,115	1,162	1,242	1,284	+ 43.8%
Institutionally awarded aid	2,296	2,304	2,464	2,731	2,939	3,258	3,518	3,805	+ 65.7%
Total federal, state, and institutional aid	$19,210	$18,593	$16,631	$17,198	$17,901	$18,509	$18,589	$20,459	+ 6.5%

Number of student-aid recipients and amount of aid per recipient

	Academic Years 1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87*	1987-88*	Per-cent change 1980-81 to 1987-88
Pell Grants									
Recipients	2,708,000	2,709,000	2,523,000	2,759,000	2,747,000	2,813,000	2,732,000	2,862,000	+ 5.7%
Aid per recipient—current dollars	$881	$849	$958	$1,012	$1,104	$1,268	$1,260	$1,306	+ 48.2%
Aid per recipient—constant dollars	$982	$870	$942	$960	$1,008	$1,124	$1,093	$1,089	+ 10.9%
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants									
Recipients	717,000	659,000	641,000	649,000	652,000	686,000	631,000	660,000	- 7.9%
Aid per recipient—current dollars	$513	$549	$535	$557	$573	$598	$633	$600	+ 17.0%
Aid per recipient—constant dollars	$572	$563	$526	$528	$523	$530	$549	$500	- 12.6%
College Work Study									
Recipients	819,000	739,000	720,000	772,000	735,000	728,000	700,000	738,000	- 9.9%
Aid per recipient—current dollars	$806	$844	$854	$886	$877	$901	$915	$900	+ 11.7%
Aid per recipient—constant dollars	$898	$866	$839	$840	$800	$799	$794	$750	- 16.5%
Perkins Loans									
Recipients	813,000	684,000	675,000	719,000	697,000	701,000	716,000	814,000	+ 0.1%
Aid per recipient—current dollars	$853	$848	$884	$949	$971	$1,003	$1,067	$1,048	+ 22.9%
Aid per recipient—constant dollars	$950	$870	$869	$900	$886	$889	$925	$873	- 8.1%
Stafford Student Loans									
Recipients	2,904,000	3,135,000	2,942,000	3,147,000	3,546,000	3,536,000	3,499,000	3,548,000	+ 22.2%
Aid per recipient—current dollars	$2,135	$2,280	$2,208	$2,307	$2,297	$2,355	$2,381	$2,530	+ 18.5%
Aid per recipient—constant dollars	$2,379	$2,339	$2,171	$2,188	$2,096	$2,088	$2,065	$2,109	- 11.3%
Supplemental Loans for Students									
Recipients	0	7,000	31,000	56,000	84,000	100,000	169,000	611,000	—
Aid per recipient—current dollars	0	$2,334	$2,524	$2,582	$2,631	$2,641	$2,729	$2,906	—
Aid per recipient—constant dollars	0	$2,477	$2,524	$2,501	$2,445	$2,369	$2,403	$2,468	—
Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students									
Recipients	1,000	22,000	49,000	66,000	93,000	93,000	112,000	176,000	+ 17,500.0%
Aid per recipient—current dollars	$2,500	$2,541	$2,505	$2,596	$2,636	$2,647	$2,744	$2,933	+ 17.3%
Aid per recipient—constant dollars	$2,786	$2,606	$2,463	$2,461	$2,405	$2,348	$2,380	$2,445	- 12.2%
State Grants and State Student Incentive Grants									
Recipients	1,140,000	1,448,000	1,493,000	1,528,000	1,580,000	1,543,000	1,552,000	1,580,000	+ 38.6%
Aid per recipient—current dollars	$770	$689	$723	$763	$822	$899	$970	$1,023	+ 32.9%
Aid per recipient—constant dollars	$858	$707	$711	$724	$750	$797	$841	$852	- 0.7%

Note: Because many data sources do not separate financial assistance for undergraduate and graduate students, these figures described aid to both. They give a consistent picture over time of aid available to students in general, but the impact of the aid may be different for the two groups.
Several of the "federally supported" aid programs include small amounts of money from sources other than the federal government. For example, College Work Study includes some contributions by institutions, although most of the funds in the program are federal. Perkins Loans are financed from federal and capital contributions and collections from borrowers.
Federal State Student Incentive Grants are reported under "federally supported" aid and excluded from state awards.
Funds for Stafford Loans (formerly called Guaranteed Student Loans), Supplemental Loans for Students, and Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students come mostly from private sources. The federal government subsidizes interest payments and repays defaults. Amounts reported represent loan commitments rather than amounts loaned, but there is not much difference between the two.
Veterans' benefits are payments for postsecondary education and training to veterans and their dependents.
Military aid covers the Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship program, Reserve Officers Training Corps programs for the Air Force, Army, and Navy, and higher-education tuition assistance for military personnel on active duty.
An asterisk (*) indicates estimated figures.
Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.
Percentage changes are based on unrounded figures.

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD